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MCGILL WINS INTER-COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP, DEFEATING QUEEN'S AND TORONTO IN A DECISIVE WAY

Track Team Gave a Splendid Account of Themselves in Yesterday's Meet, Fully Realizing the Hopes of Their Supporters, and Exceeding Their Expectations in Many Cases

SPECTACULAR FINISH TO THE THREE MILE RACE

After Leading the Field Most of the Way in this Record-breaking Event, Gerrie, of McGill, was Beaten by a Yard

McGill won out in the annual inter-collegiate track meet at the M.A.A. grounds yesterday afternoon, defeating the teams from Toronto and Queen's in a decisive manner. The final result gave McGill a margin of nineteen points over Toronto, and five over the combined total of both the latter and Queen's.

The complete nature of McGill's victory is best seen by an analysis of the results. In the thirteen events which comprised the afternoon's programme the Red and White took 8 firsts, 7 seconds and 2 thirds, thus clearly demonstrating their superiority. In no event on the card did a McGill man fail to get a place, while in four of the contests two places were gained by local entries.

The showing made by the McGill team, while a surprise to many, did not exceed the expectations of those who had followed the performances of the athletes this year, as the records of the inter-class meet held last week indicated that the men were all at the top of their form and could be depended upon to give a good account of themselves. A comparison of the results in the McGill sports with those of the Toronto meet gave the advantage to the former. This, however, was thought to be offset in some degree at least by the fact that the variety meet had been held under unfavorable weather conditions.

McGill lived up to expectations, however, and, taking the lead in the first four events of the afternoon, held it until the end. The McGill victory, although due to the excellent work of every member of the team, may in large part be ascribed to the magnificent work of her representatives in the sprints, and of Sutherland, in the weight events. Toronto's main strength lay in the jumps, and when

Cushing defeated Leonard, of Varsity, in the pole vault, five of the points counted upon by the Blue and White, went to McGill. Queen's was never a serious contender at any stage of the meet, McKinnon in the weights being the only man sent up from the Kingston University who made any sort of a stand.

Ideal weather conditions prevailed, and the track was exceptionally fast. As a result the competitors were able to show their best form and the crowd was treated to some of the closest and most thrilling contests ever seen in an inter-collegiate meet. One record was broken during the afternoon, Clarke, of Toronto, winning the three-mile event in the fast time of 18 min. 11 3/4 secs., after one of the most exciting races in the history of inter-collegiate athletics. The time of the winner was 25 secs. under the previous mark. Gerrie, of McGill, who led for the greater part of the distance, was only beaten out by a yard at the finish, and although in the best of condition, collapsed after breasting the tape. Another strenuous finish was seen in the half-mile event, which was won by White, of Macdonald College. Scott, the Queen's entry, who was running third, fell when about ten yards from the finish, and after being assisted to his feet, lurched across the line, still in third position. He was disqualified, however, because of his being assisted. Moore, of Toronto, being given the place. Scott, it was stated afterwards, was in no shape to stand a hard race, having been released from the hospital but a short time ago.

Although the crowd which turned out to witness the meet was not a large one, those who did take the trouble to go out to the grounds were given an interesting afternoon. The finishes in all the running events were close, and

the fact that the McGill entries were always well up in front, did not detract from the excitement. In the hundred yards, which was the second event on the card, Smelter and Heron had a great battle for first place, the latter finally winning out. These two had another close finish in the 220 later in the afternoon, the result being the same. Queen's took third in the first of these events, while Brown of Toronto, finished next to the McGill pair in the second. Fraser and White finished first and second respectively in the quarter-mile, after a hard race with the Toronto entries, thus gaining eight more points for McGill. Farthing was beaten out by Sanderson, of Varsity, in the hurdles, but took second place from Brown, who was looked upon by the Queen City athletes as one of their strongest cards.

The work of Sutherland, in the hammer, discus and shot-put was particularly remarkable. The Nova Scotia Hercules carrying off first place in all three events. In the hammer and shot-put he easily distanced McKinnon, of Queen's, who took second place, but in the discus was given a close call by Walters, of Varsity, who came within an inch of the mark set by the McGill man. Sutherland's work alone gained 15 points for McGill, and he consequently looks to be a worthy successor to MacDougall, who used to be the McGill mainstay in these events.

A surprise was occasioned in the first event of the afternoon, when Eric Cushing won the pole vault, defeating the much-touted Leonard, of Varsity. He was looked upon as almost the certain winner. Cushing was in rare form, however, and when the cross-bar had been raised to 11 feet, cleared it beautifully. Leonard failed to make it in three tries, and the five points for (Continued on page 3.)

THE COLONIAL

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Roast Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce.		
VEGETABLES		French Green Peas
Cauliflower a la Creme		Potatoes Hashed Brown
DESSERT (Choice.)		
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MCGILL MEDS. HELD MEETING LAST EVENING

Members of Faculty Made Interesting Addresses

"How different are the circumstances under which we meet to-night than were those of a year ago," said Dean Birkett in prefacing his remarks to the Medical Society last night.

This typified the character of the gathering for though there was lively music and song, of which Tipperary was far and away the favorite, there came to the surface repeatedly the fact that the Nation is at war and that medical men as a whole must bear a heavy responsibility.

J. J. Knoll, '15, president of the Society, introduced Principal Peterson, who said in part: "Although I am very busy, I am not too busy to visit the Medical Society. I realize full well the ancient glory of McGill which developed from the Medical Faculty—the first one of the University."

How the horizon of the medical man has broadened in the last score years—formerly the aim of the profession was to cure disease and alleviate pain, now prevention is the basic principle of the profession.

Some claim this war is due to economic causes, how revolting to our natures—that for the Germans and other like kinds not for us."

The speaker touched upon the economic value of good health—the gain in efficiency resulting from it and the important part played by physicians in its maintenance. Reverting to the absorbing subject of war Dr. Peterson recalled that when he spoke at a large banquet at Brown University last week he sounded the attitude of the audience, "we have ample reason to believe that our brothers in the (Continued on page 3.)

Futurities

TO-DAY.

10 o'clock—Tennis tournament with Vermont University.

2 o'clock—Railway Club trip to Angus Shops.

3:15 o'clock—English Rugby game with Montreal on the Campus.

Rifle Club shoot for Dominion Salver

MONDAY.

1 o'clock—R. V. C. '18 meeting.

2:15 o'clock—University gymnasium classes commence at Central Y. M. C. A.

8 o'clock—Meeting of Business Board of McGill Annual.

6:30 o'clock—Supper for Y.M.C.A. financial campaign.

1 o'clock—Meeting of R. V. C. '15.

TUESDAY.

Y. M. C. A. financial campaign.

Two polo games with M.A.A.A.

1 o'clock—Meeting R. V. C. '16.

4 o'clock—Meeting of Physical Society.

7:30 o'clock—Meeting of hockey executive at the Union.

8:15 o'clock—Architectural Association.

RECORD SINGS HELD AT HALL

These Informal Gatherings Becoming More Popular

To-morrow evening will bring with it the third Sunday evening "sing" at the Hall. The two already held have been record-breakers, especially the one held last Sunday, which was the best-attended in the history of these gatherings.

The social aspect is being brought more to the fore than ever, as is also the providing of musical selections, both vocal and instrumental.

All those who have not yet attended one of these "sings" are sure of spending a pleasant hour, if they drop around to the Hall after church to-morrow evening.

RAILWAY CLUB

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the Railway Club will make a trip to the Angus Shops. This is a very interesting trip, so a full turn-out of the members is expected.

SPECIAL WIRE

Don't forget to be on the campus this afternoon to get the results of the Kingston game, which will be telegraphed direct by the Daily representative at the scene of action.

MCGILL RIFLE CLUB TO HOLD SHOOT TO-DAY

The "Dominion Salver" Will Be Competed For, at Ranges This Afternoon

The McGill Rifle Club will hold its first shoot for the "Dominion Salver" this afternoon at the Pointe aux Trembles ranges. The ranges have been closed since the mobilization of the troops at Valcartier. This difficulty prevented the club from making a shoot last Saturday, but during this week, word was received declaring the ranges open to the McGill Rifle Club, as the full number of targets are now in operation. The "Dominion Salver" is presented at each shoot to the first club making the highest aggregate score at four shoots, and is retained by him. No member that is not at all the shoots will be eligible for this award, so that it is important that all members should be present. A silver medal is presented at each shoot to the first-class shot making the highest score, and a bronze medal is also presented to the highest scorer amongst the green shoots. The date for the inter-collegiate shoot has not yet been decided upon, but in all probability it will take place next Saturday. On the same afternoon the Birkett Interclass cup will be competed for by teams from the different years. The "green" shoot will also compete for a cup presented by Mr. L. J. Johnson, who was captain of the club last year. Those men wishing to join the club will be required to pay a fee of \$1.50 to the Registrar, and then take the oath of allegiance in the presence of the librarian. The members going to the ranges this afternoon should take the St. Catherine street Maisonneuve car to La Salle avenue, where they will change to the Bout de L'Île car and get off at Pointe aux Trembles. Cars leave at every hour. Members are recommended to take cars uptown in time to catch the one o'clock Bout de L'Île car, for the ranges, as it takes about half an hour to get to LaSalle avenue from McGill College Avenue.

NOTICES

WATER POLO.

There will be a water polo practice in the Central Y.M.C.A. tank this evening from 5 to 6 o'clock.

NOTICES

PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the McGill Physical Society will be held in the Macdonald Physics Building on Tuesday, October 27, at 4 p.m.

Dr. Barnes will speak on "The Superconducting State," and Mr. Scott will speak on "Expansion of Gelatine Solutions."

All interested are cordially invited to be present, and to note the change in the hour.

MCGILL ANNUAL.

A meeting of the Business Board will be held at the R. V. C. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend.

HOCKEY EXECUTIVE.

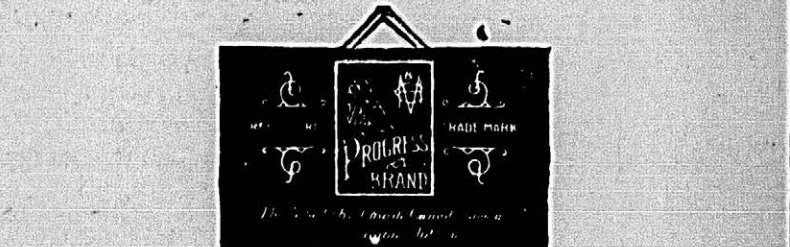
Meeting of the Hockey Executive at the Union at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday.

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The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published every day except Sunday by
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DE BELLO GERMANICO

The magnitude and difficulties of the struggle in which the Empire is now engaged are beginning to be a little more understood even by purblind politicians and nerveless financiers, who for different reasons, were loud in proclaiming some weeks ago that the war would be finished before the close of the present year. Speaking a few days ago, Lord Milner, one of the experienced statesmen of the Empire, who have given up the absurd notion that one British peasant is equal to five trained Germans, and whose activities have been more comprehensive than those of mere speech-making and laying foundation stones of public buildings, said, that we must be prepared to see several Christmas passes before we could emerge victorious from the present conflict. How any thoughtful person could expect a speedy termination of the war, unless it were through the triumph of Germany, is difficult to understand.

It must have been obvious to those who were at all observant that the initial advantage was bound to be with that nation which had been preparing steadily for years to carry out its plainly proclaimed policy of aggression and which was permitted to choose its own time for declaring war. There is a great deal for the British Empire to learn from the military preparedness of Germany and her persistent pursuing of a definite aim (devilish though this may be considered by some) as against a policy of drifting, of general slackness and waiting on the pleasure of other nations. German economic development has justly excited admiration not unmixed with envy. In the organization of her universities, in the stimulation of scholarship and research, in the untiring desire to increase the sum of human knowledge, and in the capacity for national self-sacrifice, Germany has set an example to the rest of the globe.

To hurl invective at the head of the German Emperor and his advisers is cheap; to berate his stupidity and that of the German people, who support him, may relieve our feelings of exasperation, but at the same time it writes down our own intelligence rather lower than theirs. For many of those who now are swelling this chorus have been unable to realize the fact that William II was in earnest in his dramatic utterances and spectacular displays, and that his friendly speeches to English people were intended as a kind of soothing syrup. A great mistake (depending on dullness of imagination) has been made in not taking seriously the frequent pronouncements that Germany, which had become great under the leadership of Prussia, deserved, and must have, a greater place in the sun.

We shall certainly show an absence of right spirit and an unwarrantable lack of courage if we allow ourselves to contemplate any other ending to the present war except a successful finish from the Empire's point of view. And such a finish must inevitably involve, notwithstanding the lady-like Bayswater speeches of some nice teaparty people, and the protests of obvious hypocrites, a certain degree of humiliation for Prussia, and indirectly for the German people. The alternative would be the humiliation of the British people and a probable enormous damage to this country. Indeed, in the event of a disaster to the British fleet, Canada would have to beg protection from the United States. And even if this were given on the most generous terms, it is doubtful whether it could be effective for long.

It is inadvisable to spend time at present in speculating as to probable peace conditions. Tremendous efforts have to be made before a peace, which amounts to anything more than an armed truce, is possible. As reasonable beings we want the end of the war to come as soon as possible, but we want peace on conditions that afford a prospect of its being relatively durable. Otherwise the lives of thousands of brave men will have been sacrificed for nothing. So long as the German Navy remains intact there will be a menace to the peace of the globe; and this, clearer-headed Americans of non-German origin (too shrewd to be befooled by the labored pleadings of Professor Munsterberg and the mis-statements of Mr. James Speyer) are beginning to perceive.

The various clever professorial, financial and political agents of the German Emperor will have difficulty in persuading the American people that the destruction of the British Fleet would not throw an enormous military burden on the United States considering that German statesmen have shown themselves capable of appreciating nothing but the force of big battalions and heavy guns. They will find it impossible to arouse general sympathy for a people whose government has openly proclaimed that Prussian might is the only right, that treaties and contracts, when inconvenient, are to be ignored and have promoted the pillaging and plundering of private property and the ancient barbarity of taking hostages in order to exact tribute money.

The only argument for such people is what can be supplied by cannon and bayonet. But as the world has probably never seen a more wonderful combination of national brains and muscle than is supplied by the fighting machine of Germany, it will tax all the resources of the British Empire to show "the magnificent blond brute rabidly rampant for victory that he is not invincible." It is useless repeating the phrase "we must win," with which certain superior people, who shut their eyes to facts, calm themselves, unless every effort is made to supply the means of achieving the end. There is no special dispensation involving of necessity the success of the Empire's arms. The latter will depend on the greatness of our exertions. Canada has the profoundest interest in the result. For the final and satisfactory settlement to which Germany has been looking forward is the smashing of Britain and dismemberment of the Empire.

BACILLI AND BULLETS

An Address to the Officers and Men in the Camps at Churn by Sir William Osler, M.D., '72.

I have been asked to say a few words on the question of health in war time that you may realize its importance. Formerly, an army marched on its belly, now it marches on its brain. Only by utilizing existing knowledge, in all grades from commander-in-chief to private, is the maximum of success available, to put the largest number of the enemy out of action with the minimum of loss to his own men is the aim of every general. While in one way modern war merges the individual in a great machine, on the other hand, the intelligence of the unit has never been so important a factor in making the machine work smoothly and efficiently. After all, it is the man behind the gun who wins the victory. What I wish to urge is a true knowledge of your foes, not simply of the bullets, but of the much more important enemy—the bacilli. In the wars of the world there have been Saul and Davids—the one slaying thousands and the other tens of thousands. I can never see a group of recruits marching to the depot without mentally asking what percentage of these fine fellows will die from wounds, what percentage will perish miserably from neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions? It is bitter enough to lose thousands of the best of our young men in a hideous war, but it adds to the tragedy of the losses may be due to preventable diseases. Typhus fever, malaria, cholera, enteric dysentery have won more victories than powder and shot. Some of the diseases I mentioned need no longer be dreaded. Typhus, and malaria, which one hundred years ago routed a great English army in the Walcheren Expedition against Antwerp are no longer formidable foes. But enough remain, as we found by sad experience in South Africa. Of the 22,000 lives lost in that war—can you believe it?—the bullets accounted for only 8,000, the bacilli for 14,000. The long arduous campaign before us more men will go into the field than ever before in the history of the Empire. Before it is too late, let us take every possible precaution to shoot against a repetition of such disasters. I am here to warn you soldiers against enemies more subtle, more dangerous, and more fatal than the Germans—the microbes against which successful battle can be fought without intelligent co-operation. So far, the world has only seen one great war waged with the weapons of science against the weapons of brute force. Our Allies, Japanese, went into the Russian campaign

prepared as fully against bacilli as against bullets, with the result that the percentage of deaths from disease was the lowest that has ever been attained in a great war. Which lesson shall we learn? Which example shall we follow?—Japan, or South Africa with its sad memories? We are not likely to have to fight three of the greatest former scourges—typhus, malaria and cholera—though the possibility of the last has to be considered. But there remains dysentery, pneumonia, and enteric, against two of which we should be able to bring to bear successfully resources of modern science. Dysentery, and inflammation of the large bowel has been for centuries one of the most terrible of camp diseases, killing thousands, and in its prolonged damage to health, one of the most fatal of foes to armies. So far as we know, it is conveyed by water, and only by carrying out strictly under all circumstances, the directions about boiling water can it be prevented. It is a disease which, even under the best of circumstances, cannot always be prevented; but with care the incident should be reduced to a minimum, and there should never again be widespread outbreaks in the camps themselves.

Pneumonia is a much more typical disease to prevent. Many of us, unfortunately, carry the germ with us. In these bright days all goes well in a holiday camp like this; but when the cold and the rain comes and the marches the resisting forces of the body are lowered. The enemy, always on the watch overpowers the guard, rushes the defences and attacks the lungs. Be careful not to neglect coughs and colds. A man in good condition should be able to withstand the wetting and exposure that lower the system, but in a winter campaign pneumonia causes a large amount of sickness, and is one of the serious enemies of the soldier. Above all others one disease has proved most fatal in modern warfare—enteric or typhoid fever. Or and over again it has led thousands before they ever reached the firing line. The United States troops had a terrible experience in the Spanish-American war. In six months, between June and November inclusive, among 107,372 officers and men in ninety-two volunteer regiments, 20,738—practically one-fifth of the entire number—had typhoid fever, and 1,550 died. Fortunately, in this country typhoid fever is never prevalent in the districts in which camps are placed. The danger is chiefly from persons who have already had the disease, and who carry the germs in their intestines, harmless messmates in them,

but capable of infecting barracks or camps. You can easily understand how the lighting on the discharges of such typhoid carriers could convey the germs far and wide. It was in this way probably, and by dust that the bacilli were so fatal in South Africa. Take to heart these figures: There were 57,684 cases of typhoid fever, of which 19,454 were invalided and 8,022 died. More died from the bacilli of this disease than from the bullets of the doers. Do let this terrible record impress upon you the importance of carrying out with religious care the sanitary regulations.

One great advance in connection with typhoid fever has been made of late years and of this I am come specially to ask you to take advantage. An attack of an infectious disease so alters the body that it is no longer susceptible to another attack of the same disease; once a person has had scarlet fever, smallpox or chickenpox he is not likely to have a second attack. He is immune, or has what is called immunity. When you expose a solution of sugar to the air if you add to it a pinch of yeast, a process goes which we call fermentation, accompanied by a growth of little germs of the yeast in the fluid and by an increase in temperature. In fact, the solution has a fever, and the composition of the fluid alters, so much so, that you can inoculate it afterwards again and again with the same germ, but it further change takes place. Now, this is what happens to us when bacilli make a successful entry into our bodies. They overcome the forces that naturally protect the system, and grow just as the yeast does in the sugar solution; but the body puts up a strong fight, all sorts of anti-bodies are formed into blood and if recovery takes place from subsequent attacks the body has mobilized its forces, and is safe for a few years at least against that disease. It was an Englishman, Jenner in 1798, who found that it was possible to confer this immunity by giving a person a mild attack of a disease, or of one very like it. Against smallpox all of you have been vaccinated—a harmless, safe, and effective measure. Let me give you a war illustration. General Wood of the United States Army told me that when he was at Santiago reports came that in villages not far distant smallpox was raging and the people without help of any kind. He called for volunteers, all men who showed signs of satisfactory vaccination. Groups of these soldiers went into the villages took a care of the smallpox patients, cleaned up the houses, stayed there until the epidemic was over, and not

one of them took the disease. Had not those men been vaccinated, at least 39 per cent. of them would have taken smallpox. Now, what I wish to ask you is to take advantage of the knowledge that the human body can be protected by vaccination against typhoid fever. Discovered through the research of Sir Almroth Wright, this measure has been introduced successfully into our own regular army. Into the armies of France, the United States, Japan, and Germany. I told you a few minutes ago about the appalling incident of typhoid fever in the volunteer troops in America during the Spanish-American War. That resulted largely from the wide prevalence of the disease in country districts, so that the camps became infected; and we did not then know the importance of the fly as a carrier, and other points of great moment. But in the regular army in the United States only three cases of typhoid fever, in France the enteric rate among the unvaccinated was 163.44 per thousand, and among the vaccinated 0.18 per thousand. In India where the disease has been very prevalent, success of the measure has been remarkable. In the United States, and in France and in some other countries this vaccination against the disease is compulsory. It is not a serious procedure; you may feel badly for 24 hours and the site of inoculation will be tender, but I hope I have said enough to convince you that, in the interests of the cause, you should gladly put up with this temporary inconvenience. If the lessons of past experience count, any expeditionary force on the Continent has much more to fear from the bacilli of typhoid fever than from bullets and bayonets. Think again of South Africa with its 57,000 cases of typhoid and with a million men in the field, their efficiency will be increased one-third if we can prevent enteric. It can be prevented, it must be prevented; but, meanwhile, the decision is in your hands, and I know it will be in favour of your king and country.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The vaccination is similar to that for smallpox, except that there must be at least two inoculations instead of one. There is a slight local reaction at the seat of the vaccination, with redness and pain, and a general feeling of "out of sorts." An attendant rise in temperature is noticeable, but these discomforts subside within a few days.

Correspondence

October 22nd, 1914.
To the Editor of McGill Daily:—
Dear Sir,—A British subject of German birth, I am glad to see McGill stand up loyally for the British cause in the present crisis. I learn that a goodly number from among her graduates are taking up arms to defend the cause they deem right, proud to hear that many of her present students are giving up some of their valuable time to train for military service, in order to be ready, if the call should come, to join those already at the front.

But can I, or indeed, any graduate of McGill, be proud of reading in the columns of the Daily, which you call a college paper should surely stand for culture above all things, anything as vulgar as the enclosed article? THE LATEST FRENCH POSTCARD. Paris is turning out some extremely ingenious postcards just now, dealing with the war. The latest shows the Czar of Russia, the French President, King George and the King of Belgium about to partake of "la tete de cochon" (the head of a pig) surrounded by a Prussian helmet. Under the dish appear the words "C'est le 5eme Congrès" (find the Fifth Diner). The latter, after some searching, may be found—in the person of the King of Italy, cunningly tucked away amid some floral decorations appearing on the card.

I have too much respect for France to think that this "ingenious postcard" is representative of the spirit of any people, and am ashamed to think that the McGill Daily should have lowered itself so far as to print such a notice.

May I also call your attention to the fact that Prof. Louis Perdlan, of the "Front," has not gone to the front, but is teaching at Wellesley College. (Referring to Monday's paper).

Wishing the Daily all success throughout the year,
Yours truly,
ANNA SCHAFHEITLIN '14.

Meeting of Nomads' Club

At the next meeting of the Nomads' Club, which is to take place at the Edinburgh Cafe, 436 St. Catherine St. W. on October 26, at 8.15 p.m., a very interesting lecture on "The Practical Results of Bacteriological Research" will be delivered by Principal Harrison, of Macdonald College.

An invitation is extended to all Science and Medical students and all others interested in this topic, to attend this meeting.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

From The McGill Daily of Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1913

At the C.O.T.C. parade held yesterday afternoon the men were sent for a route march up Durocher street to Fletcher's Field and back again. They showed better form than was first expected, considering that this was their first public march, but nevertheless there is much room for improvement.

Yesterday morning there was a fierce struggle for supremacy on the football field between the Freshmen

and Sophomores in Architecture. Once more the usual scene was enacted and Sophomore combination proved too strong for single-handed deeds of Freshman valour.

The results of the voting yesterday for officers in the Arts Undergraduate Society gave P. S. Clarke a majority of 30 over his opponent, C. Oughton, in the election for the vice-presidency, while W. S. Lighthall, is elected secretary. Keith Gordon, a sophomore, was elected treasurer.

BACILLI AND BULLETS

Elsewhere we publish, verbatim, the advice of Sir Wm. Osler to the English soldiers leaving for the front. In view of Dr. Osler's professional prominence and the position he has attained as McGill's most distinguished graduate his appropriate words of recommendation and suggestion come with decided force to McGill men.

Antityphoid vaccination, for such is the point of the article referred to, was discovered not many years ago by Sir Almroth Wright and minutely described to the McGill Medical Society last year by Sir Wm. Leishman, a co-worker with Dr. Wright, who recommended means of prophylaxis in both military and civil life.

PRESBYTERIANS HAVE BANQUET

Freshies Entertained and Advised By Profs. And Seniors

The annual banquet to the Freshmen of the Presbyterian College was given last Thursday evening. There were present some eighty students who eagerly jostled one another in their efforts to reach the tables. In addition the feast was graced by the Faculty: Drs. Scrimger, Fraser, Welsh, Gordon, Bieler and Craig. The president, Mr. T. J. McVittie, M.A., acted as toastmaster.

The toast was one that satisfied to the full the epicurean tastes of the college men; in fact, general comment was made that never before had such dainties been presented at any of the previous banquets. All too soon the ginger ale was served and the proposing of toasts began.

The president, with his usual eloquence, proposed the toast to the King. He dwelt at length on the present crisis and emphasized the fact that the King had proved himself to be not only a symbol but a reality around which the love and service of the Empire had rallied to fight for its honour and existence.

The toast to the Faculty followed, proposed by J. L. McInnes, B.A. Not only were they the teachers, he said, but the friends of the students whose welfare was their greatest interest. Dr. Bieler suitably replied.

Next, Dr. MacLeod paid a glowing tribute to the honoured place the Alumni occupied in the life and thought of the community. Rev. E. A. Corbett, B.A., a recent graduate and secretary of McGill Y.M.C.A., in the course of his reply gave some good advice to aspiring preachers.

The remaining toasts to the Freshmen in Theology, Arts, and Matriculation were proposed by Messrs. Wm. F. McConnell, B.A.; F. McKenzie, B.A., and A. Kay, respectively, and responded to by Messrs. Lightbody, McLennan and Smith.

At the conclusion of the toasts, Dr. Scrimger made a few remarks relative to the duty of the students. It lay with every student, he said, to decide for himself wherein his duty should be. It was not the province of the Faculty, he continued, to attempt to influence any student. Yet they heartily sympathized with everyone who felt himself called to the service of the King. A very enjoyable evening was concluded with the National Anthem.

THINGS THEATRICAL



EMMA DUNN AT THE LONDON

The management of the London Theatre have just closed with the World Film Corporation to take three days, starting to-morrow, of the big Shubert and Brady productions, starting on the 25th, with "Mother," in four reels, featuring Emma Dunn.

The Weatherall family have been led to believe that they are in more than usually comfortable circumstances, but on the death of the father brings disillusionment. Only by the strictest economy can the family exist, even without the servants.

The oldest son has married a chorus girl. He gets a position in the bank and steals. He is caught and

THE IMPERIAL.

Famous Players Present H. B. Warner in Five-Part Film Version of "The Lost Paradise" Monday and Tuesday Next Week.

H. B. Warner, the eminent dramatic favorite, who recently won a distinguished triumph in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," makes his first appearance before the motion picture public in "The Lost Paradise," produced by the Famous Players Film Company. This play is conceded to be the greatest drama of capital and labor ever written, and was adapted from the German original by the late Henry C. DeMille, collaborator in the famous Belasco-DeMille plays.

Mr. Warner's striking personality, and the distinctive individuality with which he invests every role he assumes, have made him one of the most popular stars on the American stage to-day.

"The Lost Paradise" is a powerful pictorial argument on behalf of the oppressed laborers whose lives build the wealth of nations, whose tears are crystallized in the jewels of the rich. The inspiration of the original play was suggested by the army of tireless workers who spin blindly on in the dark.

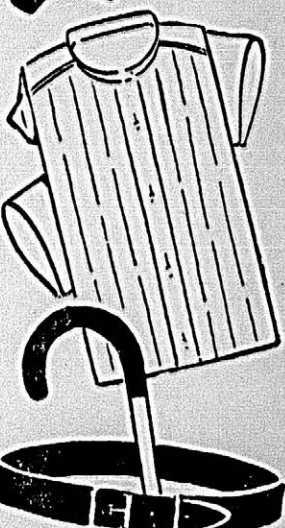
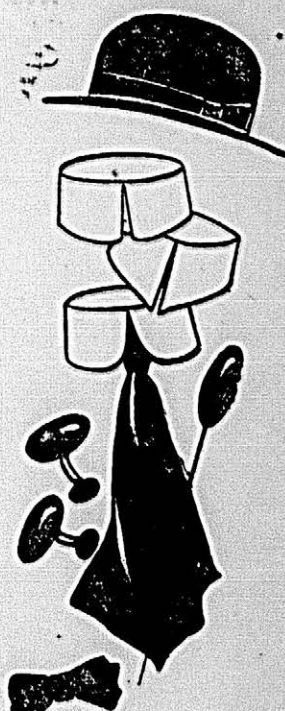
In the story, the superintendent of the Knowlton Iron Works is in love with his employer's daughter, who has been reared in luxury, and is the idol of her father. To save this woman from the knowledge that her father is a thief, the loyal superintendent takes upon his own shoulders the guilt of her father's crime. After all the stress which the story develops, his sacrifice is learned and rewarded by the woman he loves, who decides to stand with him on the side of the oppressed workmen, to whose cause the superintendent has devoted his life's labor.

Mr. Warner portrays the role of the man who strives to reconcile the contending elements, and who is willing to sacrifice name and fame for the weaker he loves.

The production has been pronounced by press and trade as the greatest film subject ever made in America.

"Going hunting?"
"What's going hunting for?"
"Slumpus."
"What's Slumpus?"
"Dunno; ain't never found any yet."

Everything You Need --For the Game --For the Stroll



GET IT AT.
Goodwin

SEE BIRKS' MCGILL WINDOW

We have this week given over one of our windows to a display of McGill Jewellery. It is worth seeing. Class pins at fifty cents. Fobs for one dollar, etc.

Make it a point to see this display.

BIRKS

PHILLIPS SQUARE

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Phone M. 4622 10 BEAVER HALL HILL. Montreal.

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EXCLUSIVELY FIRST-CLASS

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Music Every Evening. Service a la Carte.

Football.
Track.
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Soccer.
Tennis.

College Athletics

Gymnasium.
Wrestling.
Boxing.
Water Polo.
Basketball.

ENGLISH RUGBY TEAM PREPARED FOR M. A. A. A.

First League Game to be Played This Afternoon

MEMBERS LEAVE LA SALLE AVENUE

By Street Car at One O'clock for Pointe aux Trembles

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the English Rugby team will play their first league game of the season against the M. A. A. A. on the Campus.

The McGill team this year is exceptionally strong, and should show good form in their play to-day. The backs especially are sure, fast, hot, McNeill and Clarke, among them, are playing wonderful ball.

The forwards are a husky lot, with plenty of speed, which helps out well in the rushes.

The M. A. A. A. team this year is an aggregation that will take a lot of beating, so that to-day's game should prove a most interesting combat.

The McGill team will line up as follows:

Three, McNeill, Clarke, DesRivars, Upham, Yeo, Beveridge, Kemp, Twibberrow, Swanesky, McPhail, Grogan, Ferguson, Murray, Baker, Brown, Woodward.

Inter-Year Tennis

Yesterday Miss Demuth (Senior 3) tied with Miss Newtham (Sophomore 3), score 8-8.

Miss McCaw (Senior 1) won from Miss Macdonald (Junior 1), score 6-7.

Miss McCaw (Senior 4) won from Miss S. Cameron (Freshie 4), score 11-5.

In individuals, Miss Story won from Miss Marven, score 6-1, 6-1.

On Friday, October 23, in inter-year tennis, Miss McCaw, Senior 4, won from Miss Kilgus, Senior 4, score 6-6.

Miss Story, Senior 1, won from Miss Cameron, Junior 1, score 11-5.

In individual tennis, Miss Younger won from Miss Henry, R. A.

To-day, Saturday, October 24th, the R. V. C. team plays against the MacDonald team at St. Anne's. The following girls will turn out on the team: Singles—G. V. Story, I. W. Wyatt, M. L. Cameron, 3.

Doubles—M. L. Cameron and A. Younger, I. W. Wyatt and H. Rexford, 2.

McGILL WINS INTER-COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

(Continued from page 1.)

first place consequently went to McGill. In the high jump and broad jump, Varsity had two good men in McKee and McMullen, who tied for first place in the former event. Smelter obtained third in the high jump, while Cushing took second to McMullen in the broad.

The performances of Heron in the hundred, two-hundred and relay races were remarkable. After winning the first two of these, the speedy McGill sprinter ran one of the gamiest races on record in the relay race, cutting in a lead of about twenty yards in the final stage, and only being beaten in the last few feet by a close margin.

White, of Macdonald College, was responsible for a number of McGill's points, as was also Rutherford, who ran a good race in the mile event. In this race he was beaten by Clarke, of Toronto, who lowered the three-mile record later on in the day.

Darkness intervened before the last event on the card had been run off, and the three-mile and five-mile races were staged with the aid of the large lights on the front of the grand stand.

The results are as follows:—

Pole vault—1, Cushing, McGill; 2, Bonard, Toronto; 3, Strickland, Queen's. Height, 11 feet.

100 yards—1, Heron, McGill; 2, Smelter, McGill; 3, Hill, Queen's. Time, 16.3-5 secs.

Half-mile—1, White, McGill; 2, Hughes, Toronto; 3, Moore, Toronto. Time, 2 min. 3.4-5 secs.

15 pound hammer—1, Sutherland, McGill; 2, McKinnon, Queen's; 3, O'Reilly, Toronto. Distance, 107 feet 11 in.

High jump—1, McMullen and McKee, McGill. Toronto (tied); 2, Smelter, McGill. Height, 5 feet 6 in.

16-pound shot—1, Sutherland, McGill; 2, McKinnon, Queen's; 3, Walters, Toronto. Distance, 38 feet 3-4 in.

220 yards—1, Heron, McGill; 2, Smelter, McGill; 3, Brown, Toronto. Time, 3.2-5 secs.

Broad jump—1, McMullen, Toronto; 2, Cushing, McGill; 3, McLaughlin, Queen's. Distance, 20 feet 3-4 in.

One mile—1, Clarke, Toronto; 2, Rutherford, McGill; 3, Cronbie, McGill. Time, 4 min. 13.4-5 secs.

Discus—1, Sutherland, McGill; 2, Walters, Toronto; 3, McKinnon, Queen's.

120 yards hurdles—1, Sanderson, Toronto; 2, Farthing, McGill; 3, Brown, Toronto.

300 yards—1, Fraser, McGill; 2, White, McGill; 3, Seymour, Toronto. Time, 52.1-3 secs.

Three miles—1, Clarke, Toronto; 2, Gerrie, McGill; 3, Cluff, Toronto. Time, 16 min. 19.3-5 secs.

Relay race (one mile)—1, Toronto; 2, McGill; 3, Queen's. Time, 3 min. 2.3-5 secs.

Total points scored—McGill, 64; Toronto, 44; Queen's, 16.

Worse to come.

The regular trombone player of a local orchestra was laid up with a cold, and the conductor reluctantly accepted the services of a brass band musician. He was a little doubtful, however, as to the stability of his substitute.

After the first performance the new player asked the conductor how he had done.

The conductor replied that he had done pretty fairly, but that perhaps he would do better next night.

The newcomer, eyeing him gratefully, answered:

"Man, to see, the music is strange to me the night, and I'm not just that of, yet, but you wait till the morn's night, and you'll hear one of these fiddle at a London Telegraph."

GAMES AT KINGSTON TO-DAY WILL HAVE IMPORTANT BEARING ON RESULT OF CHAMPIONSHIP

Both Senior and Intermediate Squads Have Hard Games Before Them

McGILL HAS MANY NEW MEN ON LINE

A Complete Account of the Games will be Forwarded by Telegraph and Announced on the Campus

To-day's Intercollegiate fixture in Kingston will naturally have great bearing on the championship, on account of there being only the three teams in the league this season. McGill must win this afternoon's game in order to get the premier honors for this year without a play-off. A loss to-day to Queen's would practically put the Red and White out of the running for first position at the end of the season. Shaughnessy has been trying to impress upon the men all week the importance of this afternoon's game, as he does not want to take any chances of having last fall's fiasco repeated. Queen's made a strong showing against Toronto last Saturday, and from all accounts are going to be no mean aggregation to down Queen's second team made a very favorable impression when they played here last Saturday, and if their work can be taken as any criterion of the first team's work, the latter ought to be quite strong enough to hold McGill to a close, hard game, especially when it is taken into consideration that the game is being played in the Limestone City.

Then there is McGill's almost entirely new line to be remembered, and the handicap the Red and White are going to be under as a result of this. In yesterday morning's signal practice the team worked well together, but it is far from being as strong a fourteen as it was last season. Several new players have been introduced, and ought to make up in some part for the lack of experience which will probably be in evidence on the wing line.

SPECIAL WIRE

The story of the game in Kingston this afternoon will be telegraphed by a Daily representative direct to the campus, where the English Rugby game will be in progress.

SPECIAL WIRE

Queen's have without doubt the poorest football field in the Intercollegiate. The grass is sometimes fairly long, and there are some large, deep holes, especially in the northeast corner, where, if it has rained any time previous to the game, there is liable to be four to eight inches of water collected. Added to this is the fact that there is a slope of about eight feet from one end to the other of the gridiron, which makes a tackle close to the goal very difficult. The McGill campus is somewhat better than the tri-colors, but upon a rainy day, or when it has been raining for several days before a game, the Red and White playing field becomes a bad mud hole. The turf on the McGill grounds is not of a kind which drains well, and also when it gets very wet makes a good footing almost impossible. Last Saturday clearly showed this. The McGill field is also too narrow, the track being practically the touch line on both sides. This makes a tackle close to the side of the field rather dangerous, as a bad fall on the cinder path is liable to result seriously. Toronto have an entirely unfamiliar with the field upon which to-day's game will take place. This will be somewhat of a handicap to the McGill team.

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McGILL MEDS. HELD MEETING LAST NIGHT

(Continued from page 1.)

United States are standing by us—and that's the kind of neutrality I like. The Principal and cheerers, on the same occasion my friend—Charles Elliot—the most dignified example of contemporary culture in America—blasted forth his indignation at the blunders of this war."

Dean Birkett, who was well received, spoke on the Faculty in relation to the war, more especially in regard to the proposed McGill General Hospital at the front.

This scheme, as already outlined in the Daily, is now before the military authorities at Ottawa.

"If this offer of a hospital is accepted, it will be one of the greatest honors conferred upon McGill."

The Hospital will be of 526 beds—as large as the Royal Victoria and the General combined.

The officers will come from the teaching staff of the Faculty, the nurses from the two hospitals (R.V.H. and M.G.H.), which are almost a part of McGill—student volunteers from third, fourth and fifth years will act as dressers.

This idea is not for men to escape work—to get their degree easier.

I have nothing definite to communicate yet but next week there will be a meeting of the Faculty to discuss some of the details—in the meantime drill—you must know the drill, anyway."

From the Dean's remarks one may surmise that something is in the wind. Dr. A. W. Thornton, supervisor of the Dental Dept., made observations on several topics.

"The doctor is a teacher—a leader in the community, but he ceases to be when he is called 'doc.' Citing the example of Dr. ex-wonderful mayor of Rochester, Minn., the speaker remarked that the locality doesn't so much matter if you 'can deliver the goods.'"

In conclusion, the genial professor commented upon the gradual drifting together of the two professions of medicine and dentistry—both of which to learn from each other, and in establishing each other's assistance in establishing a healthier humanity.

Dr. Thornton's address was received with applause, which would indicate that the Medical Society would like to hear from him again.

No chances are being taken of the team being tired from the trip, as Shag took his seat to Kingston last night. The second team also went up last night, each fourteen having a private car. Last year the train was late in arriving in Kingston, and consequently the men had to rush from the station to the Queen's gymnasium, where they dressed for the game. The coach did not wish to let the opportunity of the same thing happening this year occur, and so the trip last night was taken instead. It is also supposed to be very comforting for a team to see the field on which they are going to play some time before the game, and consequently the players will go out to the grounds this morning.

The second team are going to have the game of their lives to-day. If they have any chance to lose by more than four points, they will not go to Toronto for the play-off with the western section of the Intermediate League. A none too strong team could be sent together to go to Kingston as the McGill Intermediates, but though they are not much of an aggregation on the offensive, they are not so bad on the defensive.

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U. OF VERMONT PLAYING TENNIS WITH Mcgill

(Continued from page 1.)

The first tennis tournament to be held at McGill with an American college is to be played here to-day. The McGill team, as the Intercollegiate champions, are certain to put up a good exhibition of tennis against their opponents from the University of Vermont, and McGill hopes to add some more tennis laurels to her list. The McGill team played in Vermont last year, but they were unable to obtain any home games, which had to be postponed until this year. The McGill line-up will be as follows:—

Singles—Greene, Cleveland, Ward, Taylor.

Doubles—Dempster and Taylor; Skeete and Greene.

In conclusion, the genial professor commented upon the gradual drifting together of the two professions of medicine and dentistry—both of which to learn from each other, and in establishing each other's assistance in establishing a healthier humanity.

Dr. Thornton's address was received with applause, which would indicate that the Medical Society would like to hear from him again.

At the conclusion of the speeches refreshments were served and a few business matters attended to. A. J. Martin replaced Emerson Smith (resigned) as case reporter.

The "U" orchestra, under Mr. Williamson, made its first appearance in this session and delighted the three hundred students with many selections.

L. J. Hartman, '16, contributed two songs to the pleasure of all.

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SCIENCE SUMMER READING RESULTS

(Continued from page 1.)

Department of Architecture, Summer Reading and Work.

Fourth Year.

Class I.

Scott, Eyon, Robertson, Henson, Perault.

Class II.

Forbes, H. B.; Darbyson, Laing; Forbes, D.S., Parsons.

Class III.

Fenster.

Summer Reading and Work.

Third Year.

Department of Architecture.

Class I.

Marrotte, Booth.

Class II.

Moulton, Deschamps, Hutchison.

Class III.

Chipman.

Summer Reading and Work.

Second Year.

Department of Architecture.

Second Year.

Class I.

Thompson, Todd, McEvers.

Class II.

Thomas, Harvey, Koelle.

Class III.

Stockwell.

PRACTICE HELD BY SCIENCE '16

About Twenty Members Turned Out to Class Football Practice

About twenty members of Science '16 turned out to practice yesterday morning, in preparation for the inter-year football games which are to be held shortly. The workout was more in the form of a signal practice. Capt. Williscroft, drilling his men in different formations and trick plays. While Art. Brown, the sturdy Senior player, showed the blue-men a few tricks in blocking a man and breaking through the line. Judging from the material that turned out yesterday, it looks as though '16 was going to make a strong bid for the Wood cup.

R. V. C. Leaves Outside League

A meeting of the R. V. C. Athletic Association was held yesterday in the Common Room, with Miss Macdonald in the chair. The president urged all girls to sign up quickly for the lectures in First Aid. Miss Carter then addressed the meeting, saying that as so many girls were giving their time to Red Cross and First Aid work, she thought it would be wise to abandon, for this winter, sports that were for recreation only. It was then moved and seconded that the Athletic Association resign their membership from the Montreal Women's Basketball League. This motion was carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

Yale Ambulances

Communications.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir,—The letter from Prof. Richard Norton, of Harvard, appearing in Wednesday's News, suggests to me a very interesting and, I think, a very opportune opportunity for the men of Yale College to do a splendid service for the Red Cross.

The most vital time for men wounded in battle is the first three or four days. If the wounds can be kept clean and free from infection until the wounded reach the field hospitals, the percent of loss of life can be reduced to a minimum. According to Professor Norton, the sore need is for ambulances to convey the wounded from the trenches to the field hospitals.

I cannot conceive of any more serviceable use for the contributions from the college to be realized through the Woolsey Hall meeting, than to purchase one or two motor ambulances, to be given to the Red Cross for use in field service.

The big taxicabs and motor buses used by the English have proved cumbersome for field work. A car of the Ford type, equipped with a paneled body fitted to carry four stretchers, would make a most economical and serviceable ambulance.

These cars, bearing the Red Cross flag and the blue flag of Yale, would be a more active source of pride and satisfaction to the men of Yale, than a lump sum donation, lost in the innumerable purchases of medical supplies and service.

All the engaging armies have systematic hospital corps, but the great and vital deficiency is in the ambulance corps.

Yale ambulances, gathering the maimed and shattered men from the sodden, polluted trenches and speeding them to the sterilized care of the surgeons, will do more than double the amount of money, beyond the reach of the fever-stricken soldiers lying amid the rotting bodies of horses and men.

This suggestion of Yale Ford ambulances needs immediate action to realize the greatest good. It will take two weeks to have the cars equipped at the Ford British factory and shipped to the front.

If each man in the University contributes 50 cents, the first ambulance corps, equipped and sent on its humane work.

I feel that every man in college would like to do something toward relieving the pain of the brave men who are offering their lives to protect their homes. This is an opportunity for every man to do something real, and this something he can watch through the papers and reports of the Red Cross.

It would be a glorious day, when we men of Yale could point to the scores of lives spared by our foresight and practical use of our donations.

We who live at ease, in the luxury of college, faintly realize how favored we are, not only in having a calmer perspective from our towers, but in the struggle, but we also have a chance to do more than others through our college, which has such a faithful alumni and undergraduate support to any cause we work for.

Let us support to our utmost whatever policy we adopt as a college.

We all owe it to the college to attend Woolsey Hall meeting and make our contribution worthy of Yale men and Yale College.

ELLERY C. WOOD.

WELLESLEY GETS \$750,000 GIFT.

The Rockefeller foundation has recently presented the sum of \$750,000 to Wellesley College. This is one of the largest amounts ever presented to any institution by that society. The money is to be used for the restoration of facilities lost in the recent fire. The gift was made with the understanding that \$200,000 be raised by the college. President Ellen F. Pendleton stated that a campaign will be started immediately.

WILLIAMS ORGANIZES FIRE BRIGADE.

For the purpose of successfully contesting fire among the college buildings and fraternity houses at Williams, the students have organized themselves into four divisions with a distinct territory for each one. Each division is headed by a captain, who superintends the drill, and sees that all the equipment is in a serviceable condition.

Football training has been reduced to such a fine point at Harvard that each man on the squad is provided with sanitary drinking cups. A sterilized gridiron for next season is the dream of the coaches.



Right from England.

ALL our finer Suitsings — those at \$20, \$22.50, \$25. up — were made expressly for us in the great English mills and brought to Canada before the war.

Thus, they cost us no more—and will cost you no more — than similar grades cost in previous years.

Let us show you the new Blues, Browns and Grays — in plain effects, as well as in the new Pin Stripes and small Checks.

444 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST—444

VELVET HATS

TRIMMED WITH FUR

Imported patterns — trimmed with sable, skunk, ermine and fitch.

Individual and exclusive— No two alike.

Exceedingly smart and chic. For street or driving wear.

\$20 up.

Waists, Lingerie and Neckwear.



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Complete list furnished upon request. Send for catalogue of Engineering and Drafting supplies and books.

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Drawing Instruments in great variety, loose and in cases. Special Discount to Students.

STUDENTS

You have no doubt found it difficult to get a hair cut "as you want it."

Any barber can cut hair, but only an artist at his "business," who makes a study of each individual, the shape of his head, the texture of the hair, the way it grows, and who observes the styles, can guarantee you satisfaction.

Read my Ad in your Paper. They will make you familiar with my methods of Shaving, Etc.

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TOOKE BUILDING.

(Ten years with the Corona Hotel Barber Shop.)

The STRAND

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WORLD FILM CORPORATION

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ROBERT WARWICK in

"The Man of the Hour,"

By Geo. Broadhurst.

A Wm. A. Brady Picture Play Co. Inc. Feature in Five Acts.

Three Days, Commencing Mon. 26th.

WILLIE ECKSTEIN, PIANIST.

London Theatre,

(Home of the Elite.)

St. Catherine, Opp. Phillips Sq.

SUNDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

William A. Brady

Presents

Emma Dunn,

THE MILITARY HAPPENINGS AT OLD MCGILL

TWELVE NEW MEN JOIN YESTERDAY

Regimental List Continues to Grow—Battalion Had Good Drill Yesterday

The recruiting of the regiment continues steadily, twelve men joining the ranks yesterday. Each of the men are assigned to one of the four companies, but there are special recruit squads with which they drill.

Through the Intercollegiate Sports took away some of the men, there was a large turnout, the men being put through company and platoon drill.

COMPANY A.
Ran, T. S.
Travis, C. W.
Langlois, A. W.
Edgar, F. C.
Steele, E. A.

COMPANY B.
McCabe, C.
Johnston, K. B.

COMPANY C.
Archibald, E. B.
Gillanders, S. R. C.
Glasco, A. P. S.
Shuter, G. G. R.
Forster, G. H.
Kennedy, E. G.

COMPANY D.
Haeker, L. N.

The latest addition to the McGill Regimental organization is the Signal Corps. Under the new regulations four signallers are allowed to each company and one sergeant to the battalion.

The signaller classes will start Monday afternoon, the men taking these classes will be given their attendance and excused from the company drills.

Instruction will be given in the Morse and Semaphore signalling with flags and later if the necessary equipment is obtained the lamp and heliograph will also be used.

The class will be in charge of Lt. D. H. Macfarlane and Sgt. Tidmarsh. Company C will be signallers sergeant.

The following men have been chosen from companies A, B and C. Company D's men have not yet been chosen.

COMPANY A.
Wilson, A. S.
Dawson, F.
MacKee, H. P.
Marquette, H.

COMPANY B.
Ekers, H. A.
Hoare, J. A.
Shorey, H. E.
Looney, L.

COMPANY C.
McKinnon, J. J.
Shepherd, E. G.
Timmerman, E. D.

Attempts are now being made to procure a wireless outfit for use by some members of the battalion. The battalion has, on the staff, some members who are competent to instruct in this branch of military science. So far, it has not been ascertained for certain whether this apparatus will become a accomplished fact but indications seem to point to the fact that it will.

Another addition to the battalion will be the attachment of an ambulance corps, from the Medical Faculty.

HUNDREDS DRILLING AT THE UNIVERSITY

President Falconer Impresses on Large Noonday Audience of Students Seriousness of Present Crisis

It was perhaps the first time in the history of the University of Toronto that a President entered a meeting of students with a soldier, when at noon yesterday President Falconer mounted the platform of Convocation Hall accompanied by Colonel Elliott clad in the King's khaki. The great hall was packed with healthy and alert young Canadian manhood, who burst out in a spirited volley of cheering which must have gone home to the loyal heart of Dr. Falconer, who is a president and soldier, too.

The meeting was brief and to the point. The President announced that he had received authorization from Ottawa for the University Officer Training Corps. He explained the object of the corps and said that enlistment did not mean that they were to go to the front; it simply meant that they were willing to prepare to defend their country. "But," he added, "I believe it is only the first move for many of you, and will prepare you for the next move, and you will be willing to go." (Loud cheers.)

SHORTENING SCHOOL HOURS.

Enthusiastic cheering also greeted the announcement that the President that all laboratories and lectures would in future close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This would mean that a certain amount of the work would be curtailed, but he hoped that they would not use those hours for pleasure, but look upon them as a call to duty.

"I have too high an opinion of the stamina and stuff of the men of the University to believe that they will use these hours idling and loafing," said the President. This was assured by cheers.

HALF OF THEM TRAINING.

Colonel Elliott of the Headquarters Staff in the city was greeted with a hearty salute as he rose to speak. He congratulated the students upon their rally to the call of duty, that practically half of them were undergoing training, and said that the old country appreciated what they were doing.

The President announced that nearly twelve hundred men were already taking the drill. The Government have expressed their regret that they would not be able to fully equip the battalion until after the departure of the second contingent.

THE COLONIAL.

The Colonial is showing an exceptionally interesting drama on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, "Paid in Full," a feature photoplay of tense and gripping incidents also the Keystone comedy, "Caught in a Trap." They certainly endeavor to make their programme appeal to the bright side of life, as to see the Keystone means a sure laugh. You really should not miss their two weekly features on Sunday and Thursday, these being out doubt some of the best two pictures now being exhibited anywhere.

SPECIAL ORDERS FOR C.O.T.C. AND REGIMENT

Orders Concerning the Parade of Both the C.O.T.C. and the Battalion This Afternoon at 2 p.m.

SIGNALLING AND MEDICAL CORPS

At. pts Are Being Made to Obtain a Wireless Outfit for Use by the Signallers

Regimental Order 13, 1914.
By C. McGill Continent, C.O.T.C. Parade.
The C.O.T.C. will parade on the Campus on Saturday 24th, at 2 p.m. in full service dress.
All members must be present with equipment in proper order.
By order,
C. M. McKergow,
Capt-Adjt.

Regimental Order by Lieut.-Col. Starke, Acting Commandant, McGill University Battalion.
The Battalion will parade at the High School, Metcalfe Street, on Saturday, October 24th, at 2 p.m., for march out and skirmishing drill.
A and B companies will fall in in the Gymnasium; C and D companies will fall in in the corridors.
A. R. Chipman,
Capt-Adjt.

INSTRUCTION IN COMPANY DRILL FROM NEW TRAINING MANUAL

Company Formations in Column and Line Under the New Platoon Formations—Sections 85-89 of 1914—Infantry Training

COMPANY DRILL.
85. Column Movements.
1. A column on the march changing direction.

Change Direction—Right.
The commander of the leading platoon will give the command "Right—Form," and when the platoon is formed in the new direction, Forward.
The remaining platoons, on arriving at the same point, will be formed successively in a similar manner.

Notes.—1. Before changing direction a column should normally be ordered to march by the left.

2. A column may, if desired, change direction half (or quarter) right.

3. A column forming column of fours, Advance (or Retire) in Fours from the Right. Form Fours—Right, Platoon Left (or Right), Wheel, Quick—March.

Each platoon will move in the required direction, forming column of fours.

Note.—When a column is on the march, platoons may, if desired, advance in succession advance in fours from the right the commander of the leading platoon will form fours right and wheel to the left, on arriving at the same point, the commander of each succeeding platoon will act in a similar manner.

4. A column forming line facing in the same direction.
On the Left, Form—Line, Remainder Quick—March.

The leading platoon will stand fast. The remainder will act as in squad drill. When each platoon is immediately in rear of its position in line, it will receive from its commander Right to the front, and when on the alignment Halt.

Notes.—1. If the column is marching, the command Double March instead of Quick March will be given, and on reaching the alignment Quick March instead of Halt.

2. When companies are strong, the command Form Fours—Left instead of Left Incline will be given, and the movement will be carried out as described in Sec. 84, para. 3 (ii). Note, Line may similarly be formed outwards, the words of command being as in Sec. 84, para. 3 (iii). In both these cases the movement will be carried out at the halt.

3. A column forming line facing a flank and moving forward.
Into Line, Left—Form. Quick—March.

The men will act as in squad drill, the left guide of each platoon acting as the pivot man of a squad.

When line is formed, the company commander will give Forward, by the Left.

86. Line Movements.
1. A line forming column (or close column) facing in the same direction.
On the Right, Form Column (or Close Column) of Platoons, Remainder, Right—Turn. Quick—March.

The platoon on the right will stand fast. The remainder will be led by their guides by the shortest route to their positions in column (or close column), where they will receive from their commanders Halt, Left—Turn.

On the word Halt, the right guides will take up their covering and distance from the right guide of the platoon in front.

Note.—When companies are strong, the command Remainder Form Fours—Right will be given instead of Remainder Right—Turn.

2. A line advancing in column of platoons.
Advance in Column of Platoons from the Right. Remainder, Right—Turn. Quick—March.

The right platoon will advance. The remainder will act as in squad drill, mark time two paces, and then lead on. When the guide of each platoon is in rear of the centre of the preceding platoon, the commander will give Left—Incline, and will prepare the column of platoons, again Left—Incline.

Notes.—1. If on the march, the words Quick March are omitted.

2. When companies are strong the command Remainder Form Fours—Right will be given instead of Remainder Right—Turn.

3. A line forming column facing a flank.
At the Halt, into Column, Platoons, Right—Form.

The men will act as in squad drill, the right guide of each platoon acting as the pivot man of a squad.

4. A line forming a line of platoons in fours facing in the same direction.
Advance in Fours from the Right, Form—Fours, Right—Turn.

The movement will be made as directed, platoon commanders placing themselves two paces in front of the leading four of their respective platoons; section commanders maintaining the relative positions they occupied before fours were formed.

Note.—A line of sections in fours or platoons may, if desired, be formed as in Sec. 79.

5. A column of fours forming forward into column of platoons.
On the Left, Form—Platoons.

The men will act as in squad drill. Formation will be made on the leading guide of each platoon. When column has been formed the company commander will give Forward, by the Right.

Note.—A column of fours may, if desired, increase frontage by platoons in succession, in which case the company commander will give the caution in

Succession, on the Left, Form—Platoons. The commander of the leading platoon will act once give On the Left, Form—Platoon, followed by Forward, and on reaching the same point the remaining commanders will act in a similar manner.

2. A column of fours forming forward into close column of platoons at the halt.

At the Halt, on the Left, Form Close Column of Platoons.

The commander of the leading platoon will act once give At the Halt, On the Left, Form—Platoon. The commanders of the remaining platoons on arriving at close column distance will act in a similar manner.

3. A column of fours forming column (or close column) of platoons at the halt facing a flank.

At the Halt, Facing Left, Form Column (or Close Column) of Platoons.

The commander of the leading platoon will halt his unit and turn it to the left.

The remainder will be led by their guides by the shortest route to their positions in column (or close column), where they will receive the command Halt. Left—Turn.

On the word Halt, the right guides will take up their covering and distance from the right guide of the platoon in front.

4. A column of fours forming column facing a flank and moving forward.
Facing Left, Advance in Column of Platoons.

The commander of the leading platoon will give Left—Turn. The remainder will mark time two paces and then lead on in fours.

Each platoon commander, when the leading guide of his platoon is in rear of the centre of the preceding platoon, will give Left incline, and when in column, again Left incline, and then lead on in fours.

5. A column of fours forming a line of platoons in fours, moving in the same direction.
On the Left, Form Line of Platoons in Fours, at—Platoon, Interval, Remainder, Double—March.

The leading platoon will continue to move forward in quick time. The remainder will be led by their guides by the shortest route to their positions in the alignment at the named interval, where platoon commanders will give the command Quick—March, taking post 2 paces in front of the leading four of their platoons.

Notes.—1. When companies are strong, it may be found more convenient to perform this movement at the halt, the advance being continued after the line of platoons has been formed.

2. A line of sections in fours or file can similarly be formed, section commanders taking two paces in front of their leading four or file.

3. When companies are strong, it may be found more convenient to perform this movement at the halt, the advance being continued after the line of platoons has been formed.

4. In movements of this nature the number of executive words of command should be reduced to a minimum, and each unit should move to its place in the new formation by the shortest route and in the simplest manner, on the company commander's order Move or rearranged signal. Units will subsequently be guided only by methods of control as could be exercised in battle. (See Chapter v.)

5. Dismissing.
The officers will first be ordered to fall out, when they will move in quick time to the commander of the parade, salute and await his orders.

The company will then be dismissed as in Sec. 46.

6. The rapidity of such movements will depend on the clearness and order of the explanations and orders of the company commander.

7. In movements of this nature the number of executive words of command should be reduced to a minimum, and each unit should move to its place in the new formation by the shortest route and in the simplest manner, on the company commander's order Move or rearranged signal. Units will subsequently be guided only by methods of control as could be exercised in battle. (See Chapter v.)

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14. Dismissing.
The officers will first be ordered to fall out, when they will move in quick time to the commander of the parade, salute and await his orders.

The company will then be dismissed as in Sec. 46.

15. The rapidity of such movements will depend on the clearness and order of the explanations and orders of the company commander.

16. In movements of this nature the number of executive words of command should be reduced to a minimum, and each unit should move to its place in the new formation by the shortest route and in the simplest manner, on the company commander's order Move or rearranged signal. Units will subsequently be guided only by methods of control as could be exercised in battle. (See Chapter v.)

VOLUNTEERS FROM REGIMENT MEET

Go With Westmount and Irish Regiments—Universities' Battalion to be Formed

A meeting of those men of the McGill University Regiment wishing to go to the front was held at the Armoury yesterday afternoon.

Orders concerning the mobilization of the Second Canadian Contingent were read from Headquarters.

It has been decided that the McGill volunteers, the Westmount and the Irish Regiment will be formed into one unit under Colonel Fisher.

The men will immediately go into barracks and will put in a certain amount of training before going abroad.

On arriving in England the training will be continued until such time as the authorities consider them competent to be sent to the front.

There is a movement on foot for the organization of a Universities' Battalion in the spring. Nothing definite has been arranged as yet, however.

A meeting will be held soon to find out how many would volunteer and when they would like to go. It is probable that a number would volunteer from McGill in the spring. The formation of an engineers' corps is also being discussed.

The authorities of the Universities will be approached about their granting a leave to those who volunteer.

WINNERS OF V.C. SUBSEQUENT FATE

Men Who Won, but were Killed Before Receiving the Victoria Cross

The tragic death of Gen. Delaney, the distinguished Boer commander, adds one more name to the list of famous soldiers who, after surviving innumerable dangers on the battlefield, have been ultimately sacrificed by the enemy in a manner of curious and unexpected circumstances.

Particularly perverse, not to say uncanny, has been the destiny of quite a number of Victoria Cross heroes. Curiously enough, this has been especially noticeable in the case of men who won their honors in the South African war.

A typical instance is furnished by the premature death of Lieut. Dunsdale, 5th Lancashire Fusiliers, who, after having passed through over two years' service in the field, figured in every engagement his regiment took part in, his fighting record being attested by two medals, with five chips, and the V.C.

The latter honor he received from King Edward in person on October 24, 1902. Three weeks later, while out with the Cotswold hounds, his horse fell at a simple jump, and crushed its rider to death.

More tragic still was the death of Lieut. Parsons, Essex regiment, awarded a Cross on March 5, 1900, exactly one week later, while again performing a gallant deed, he was killed.

Col. Dick Cunningham, of the Gordon Highlanders, won his V.C. in Afghanistan in 1879. Wounded while leading a charge at Mandsaigat, he was killed by a chance shot on the very first day he returned to duty, January 9, 1900.

This latter event occurred during the great assault by the Boers upon Ladysmith. In the same struggle, and on the same date, two crossed swords were laid to rest, and were destined never to wear them. One was Lieut. Digby Jones, of the Royal Engineers, and the other Corporal Albrecht, of the Imperial Light Horse. Heading a hand-to-hand fight, Albrecht, by the way, is said to have been a German, or of German extraction, in which case he would be the second man of that nationality to win a V.C.

AT THE SEVENTH ATTEMPT.

Stern and stirring, again, is the mingled romance and tragedy associated with the V.C. won at Paardeberg by Sergt. Alfred Atkinson, of the 1st Yorks regiment. Sixty days this heroic soldier crossed a perfect riot of fire in order to bring water to the wounded, but at the seventh venture he was

shot in the head and died a few days later. His father, to whom the Cross was presented on behalf of the dead winner, had actually been one of the party who captured the original Criméan Cross from which the Victoria Crosses are made.

But to return to V.C. heroes who have survived shot and shell, only to meet a violent end when such might have been the last thing looked for. One of the most pathetic instances is that of Corporal Ryan, 55th regiment, who won his Cross in the New Zealand war, 1863. Poor Ryan never wore his decoration, for shortly after winning it he was drowned while trying to rescue a drunken comrade.

DROWNED HEROES.

Strangely enough, three more Victoria Cross heroes have met their death by drowning. One, Lieut. Elphinstone, Royal Engineers, was actually lost on a voyage to Madeira, undertaken for the sake of his health. He gained his Cross, and also a Legion of Honor knighthood, for magnificent bravery in front of the death-dealing Redan in the Crimea.

Lieut. Burgoyne, R.N., also gained his V.C. in the Crimea. Fifteen years later, when H.M.S. Captain (a vessel that was to completely revolutionize naval warfare) foundered on her maiden commission, Burgoyne went down with her.

Capt. Moore, Connaught Rangers, was the fourth V.C. hero to die by drowning. He won his Cross during the Kaffir war of 1877, and was drowned near his home in Ireland.

The contrast to these instances is supplied by the fate of Private W. Griffiths, 24th regiment. Griffiths got his V.C. for assisting to save seven persons from drowning off the Andaman Islands in 1867. A dozen years later he was slain by the Zulus at Isandhlwana.

THE CHANCE OF SPORT.

Strange, too, is the fact that two V.C. heroes, both of them officers, shot and killed each other. The gallant "under heavy fire" and yet met their end through wretched fowl-

DISCOUNTS ARE DECEPTIONS.

"We do not sell at a discount," said the manager of the Tooke Stores.

"For instance, we sell a Cape Walking Glove at one dollar; the same quality that other stores ask \$1.25 for. And even with a 10 per cent. discount they get 12½ cents more for each pair than our regular price.

"We sell Hats for \$2 and \$2.50 that the hat shops get a dollar more for.

"The R. J. Tooke Dollar Shirt is a \$1.25 quality in the smaller shops.

The R. J. Tooke 85c. Shirt is the best Shirt for the money made in Canada.

"Discounts are deceptions for the man who does not know the 'feel' of quality and of value." Better to buy where you know that Business is conducted on a one-price basis.

Buy of the makers.

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The R. J. Tooke 85c. Shirt is the best Shirt for the money made in Canada.

"Discounts are deceptions for the man who does not know the 'feel' of quality and of value." Better to buy where you know that Business is conducted on a one-price basis.

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